

## Guidance for 21-day County Health Department Monitoring of Travelers from Countries Currently Experiencing an Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease

Florida Health.gov • Florida Department of Health

**Version 2.4 (November 18, 2014)** 

### Contents

This document provides guidance and forms for 21-day temperature and symptom monitoring by the county health department for persons who have recently traveled to countries currently experiencing an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD); <a href="http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/en/">http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/en/</a>.

### Introduction

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Department of Homeland Security's Customs & Border Protection (CBP) have begun entry screening at five U.S. airports that receive all travelers from the Ebola-affected nations of Guinea, Liberia, Mali, and Sierra Leone.
- Trained CBP staff will observe travelers for signs of illness, ask them a series of health and exposure questions and provide health information for Ebola and reminders to monitor themselves for symptoms. Trained medical staff will take their temperature with a non-contact thermometer.
- If the travelers have fever, symptoms or the health questionnaire reveals possible Ebola
  exposure, they will be evaluated by a CDC quarantine station public health officer. The public
  health officer will again take a temperature reading and make a public health assessment.
  Travelers, who after this assessment, are determined to require further evaluation or monitoring
  will be referred to the appropriate public health authority.
- Travelers from these countries who have neither symptoms/fever nor a known history of exposure will receive health information for self-monitoring.
- The CDC will distribute contact information for these screened passengers to the state they are residing in, or traveling to, via *Epi-X*.
- Upon receiving the notification, the Florida Department of Health (DOH), Bureau of Epidemiology, will immediately distribute passenger lists to the county health departments (CHDs) of residence for monitoring as described below.

### Travel monitoring protocol

- I. Initial health risk assessment
- CHDs should implement a sustainable, long-term system to track travelers to the countries of
  concern as this surveillance program is expected to last at least several months. Surge capacity
  may be needed for counties with multiple travelers or who have staffing limitations. A Merlin
  outbreak module is being created to systematically document traveler monitoring activities
  statewide.
- Make contact with the person(s) on the list and conduct an in-person risk assessment within 12 hours of notification to assess the exposure listed on the DOH EVD assessment algorithm.

- Definition of traveler risk categories
  - Low risk: Travelers from Guinea, Liberia, Mali, or Sierra Leone who have not had contact with a known or suspect EVD case in the past 21 days.
  - High risk: Contact with a known or suspect EVD case in the past 21 days regardless of the use and type of personal protective equipment that was used.
- The traveler should be provided a number to contact appropriate CHD staff 24/7.
- Complete the **Traveler Monitoring Information Form** and enter the information into the travelers profile in the Merlin outbreak module.
- Advise travelers on the components of monitoring (see below) including 21 day symptom and twice daily fever monitoring.
- Advise them on the process for visiting and calling them to check on their health status.
- Review the process for notifying CHDs and seeking healthcare if they develop signs or symptoms, including 24/7 CHD contact information.
- Provide a dedicated thermometer if they do not have the one provided in the CDC CARE kit.
- Collaborate with other CHDs, states, and partners to accomplish the monitoring for each traveler.
   This may include transferring the daily monitoring to other jurisdictions for low risk travelers.
- At the end of the 21 day period, complete the final portion of the Daily Symptom and Temperature Log and inform the regional epidemiologist.
- Notify the Bureau of Epidemiology (850-245-4401) about any travelers from impacted countries that are received from sources other than EpiX.

### **II.** Movement restrictions

All <u>high risk travelers</u> will be advised to voluntarily quarantine themselves for the duration of the monitoring period. Non-compliance with voluntary quarantine will result in institution of an involuntary quarantine by the County Health Officer.

### III. Components of Monitoring

For <u>all travelers</u> follow-up consists of twice daily temperature checks and observation of any illness symptoms, with verification of health status and compliance by in-person visits by the county health officials. The traveler should immediately report by phone to the CHD any fever or other symptoms for a period of 21 days after departure from an EVD outbreak country.

- A CHD official will contact the traveler to complete the Traveler Monitoring Information Form, conduct a EVD risk assessment, and establish a procedure for twice daily (every 10-14 hours) inperson monitoring.
- The CHD official will call the traveler to determine whether there has been any symptom onset, and if none, will travel to a pre-arranged mutually agreeable location.
- The individual should receive training in how to properly take their temperature.

- Twice daily, the CHD official will observe the traveler taking their temperature. The CHD official
  will record the time, temperature and the presence or absence of all symptoms on the Daily
  Symptom and Temperature Log.
- Once a day, before 5:00PM, the CHD official will enter the information from the Daily Symptom and Temperature Log into the Merlin outbreak module #1860.
- If the person reports at least one symptom, or if overt signs of illness are observed, the CHD
  official or designee will immediately notify the CHD Health Officer or if unable to reach the CHD
  Health Officer, notify the Bureau of Epidemiology.
- If a traveler has not been in contact for 4 hours or more beyond a designated meeting time, additional efforts should be made to find and observe the person and the Bureau of Epidemiology should be notified.
- These procedures will be followed for 21 days from the last day in the outbreak country.

Considerations for temperature checks: Temperature should be taken twice a day around the same time in the morning and evening 12 h (10-14h) apart. Temperature should be taken orally using the same thermometer each time. Ask the person if they are taking aspirin, Tylenol® (acetaminophen), ibuprofen, or any medicine that can lower a fever. The temperature should be taken before taking the above mentioned medications.

Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff conducting in-person monitoring: For all inperson visits, per protocol the traveler will be known to be well prior to the visit. Staff should not have direct contact (e.g. hand shaking) with the traveler. Staff should routinely stay >3 feet from monitored travelers and may choose to conduct visits outdoors. However, if contact is necessary staff should use a procedure mask, face shield and gloves. Hand hygiene should be performed immediately after the visit is completed; this includes washing hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

If the traveler is determined to be ill during the in-person visit, staff should not have any direct contact with the person or objects contaminated with blood or body fluid. The traveler should be asked to isolate themselves in a private room with the door closed. Staff should leave the building, perform hand hygiene, and contact the County Health Officer immediately to coordinate further medical care and to evaluate the risks for the staff member.

### Transfer of travelers between jurisdictions:

For travelers transferring between counties within the state the CHD performing active monitoring will;

- Prior to the anticipated travel, notify the transfer-receiving CHD and the Bureau of Epidemiology of the anticipated transfer.
- CHD will provide updated contact information (e.g. phone number, address, best contact method) to receiving CHD and enter any new contact information into the Merlin outbreak module. Receiving CHD will verify receipt of contact information.
- Receiving CHD will enter the results of twice daily screening into the Merlin outbreak module.
- The county last in contact with the traveler is responsible for transferring monitoring to subsequent counties.

For travelers transferring to another state or country, the CHD performing active monitoring will notify the Bureau of Epidemiology prior to the anticipated travel and provide the anticipated transfer date, location, and traveler contact information. The Bureau of Epidemiology will notify the CDC and the health agency receiving the transferring traveler.

**Additional Considerations:** In most cases, low risk travelers are able to carry on with day to day activities, although the individual circumstances of each person should be considered. Factors that may

prevent someone from returning to daily activities during the monitoring period include their ability to quickly seek immediate medical attention if they develop symptoms, number of daily close contacts, and risk of transmission.

If any traveler shows evidence of being non-compliant (refusing to take temperature, refusing to correspond with public health authorities, or attempting to travel without notifying public health authorities) the County Health Officer and the Office of General Counsel should be notified immediately.

### **Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) CDC Traveler Monitoring Information Form**

This form should be filled out by county health department staff for each traveler identified through the CDC Quarantine from a country where EVD is a concern. Central office staff will initiate a profile in Merlin outbreak module #1860. Please update the profile with all information collected below.

Today's dat	<b>te</b> (MM/DD/YYYY):	County:			
Name of pe	erson filling in form:		Contact Num	ber:	
Traveler In	formation (enter in ou	tbreak people detail in Me	rlin)		
Last Na	me:	First Name:		Middle Initial:	
Sex:	☐ Male		MM/DD/YY):		
	☐ Female				
Race:	☐ American Indian/	Alaska Native	Ethnicity:	☐ Hispanic	
	☐ Asian/Pacific Islan	nder		☐ Non-Hispar	nic
	□ Black				
	☐ White				
	☐ Other				
	☐ Unknown				
		t information for the current/plan			
		ZIP cod			
Home I	Pnone:	Cell Nu	ımper:		<del>_</del>
Active Surv	eillance Information (e	enter in survey questions in	n Merlin)		
U.S. sta	ate or country of reside	ence:			
Visit, w	ork, or reside in a cou	ntry with an Ebola outbrea	k in past 21 days?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
-	es, contact with humar			☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Unknown
•		primates (dead or alive)?		☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Unknown
		l location (MM/DD/YY):			
		S. (MM/DD/YY):			
Date of	f arrival in Florida (MM/	DD/YY):			
	•	r for Ebola patients in past	•	□ Yes □ No	Unknown
		ecimens from Ebola patient			□Unknown
		or suspected to have Ebola			□ Unknown
	tegory? igh risk, specify exposu	re:		_ •	☐ Low risk ☐ Unknow
Date of	f final departure from I	Florida (MM/DD/YY):			
departi	ure from Florida or 21	current county or outside days from last exposure, w cations:	hichever is first)?	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Unknown
		; in Florida (MM/DD/YY):			
Comple	ete active monitoring in	n Florida without developii	ng signs and symptoms	? 🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□Unknown

Complete the Daily Symptom and Temperature Log and input the information into the Merlin outbreak module profile the same day.

Traveler's Name:	Date of Birth:	Phone Number:	Last Day in Im	pacted Country	<b>/</b> :
------------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	------------

Daily Symptom and Temperature Log				
Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	
MM / DD / YYYY	MM/DD/YYY	MM / DD / YYYY	MM / DD / YYYY	
AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	
□ □ No symptoms	□ □ No symptoms	□ □ No symptoms	□ □ No symptoms	
□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	
:PM°F	:PM°F	:PM°F	:PM°F	
□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	
□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	
□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	
□ □ Muscle Aches	□ □ Muscle Aches	□ □ Muscle Aches	□ □ Muscle Aches	
□ □ Abdominal Pain	□ □ Abdominal Pain	□ □ Abdominal Pain	□ □ Abdominal Pain	
□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	
□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	
□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage	<ul> <li>Unexplained hemorrhage</li> </ul>	□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage	□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage	
□ □ Other	□ □ Other	Other	□ □ Other	
Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	
MM / DD / YYYY	MM / DD / YYYY	MM / DD / YYYY	MM / DD / YYYY	
AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	
□ □ No symptoms	□ □ No symptoms	□ □ No symptoms	□ □ No symptoms	
□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever <u>:</u> AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	
:PM°F	:PM°F	:PM°F	:PM°F	
□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	
□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	
□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	
□ □ Muscle Aches	□ □ Muscle Aches	□ □ Muscle Aches	□ □ Muscle Aches	
□ □ Abdominal Pain	□ □ Abdominal Pain	□ □ Abdominal Pain	□ □ Abdominal Pain	
□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	
□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	
<ul> <li>Unexplained hemorrhage</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Unexplained hemorrhage</li></ul>	□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage	□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage	

□ □ Other	Other	Other	Other	
Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	
MM / DD / YYYY				
AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	
□ □ No symptoms				
□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	
□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills			
□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	
□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	
□ □ Muscle Aches				
□ □ Abdominal Pain				
□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	
□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	
□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage				
□ □ Other	Other	□ □ Other	□ □ Other	
Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	
MM / DD / YYYY				
AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	
□ □ No symptoms				
□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F :PM°F	
□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	
□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	
□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	
□ □ Muscle Aches				
□ □ Abdominal Pain				
□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	
□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	
□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage				
□ □ Other	Other	Other	Other	
		T .	1	

Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20
MM / DD / YYYY			
AM PM	AM PM	AM PM	AM PM
□ □ No symptoms			
□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F	□ □ Fever:AM°F
:PM°F	:PM°F	:PM°F	:PM°F
□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills	□ □ Chills
□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness	□ □ Weakness
□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache	□ □ Headache
□ □ Muscle Aches			
□ □ Abdominal Pain			
□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day	□ □ Diarrheatimes/day
□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting	□ □ Vomiting
□ □ Unexplained hemorrhage			
□ □ Other	□ □ Other	Other	□ □ Other
Day 21			
MM / DD / YYYY			
AM PM			
□ □ No symptoms			
□ □ Fever <u>:</u> AM°F			
:PM°F			
□ □ Chills			
□ □ Weakness			

□ □ Headache

□ □ Vomiting

□ □ Diarrhea \_\_\_\_times/day

Unexplained hemorrhageOther

NOTES:	
FOR COUNTY HEALTH DEPA	RTMENT:
	Completed and asymptomatic Incomplete Developed symptoms (Complete consultation form and report to regional epidemiologist)  Describe:
	CHD Follow-up:

# Guidance for Travelers Recently Returning from Countries Currently Experiencing an Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease – Florida

If you have recently traveled from a country with an Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak you must check your health for 21 days after leaving the country. This is the longest time between being exposed to the virus and the start of symptoms. If you develop symptoms of Ebola disease during this period, you need to be seen by a doctor or other medical provider.

### Signs and symptoms of EVD can include one or more of the following:

- Fever
- Severe headache
- Muscle pain
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Unexplained bleeding or bruising

### **Transmission**

Ebola can be spread when a person develops symptoms. The virus can be spread by contact (through broken skin or your mouth, nose, eyes, or genitals) with:

- A sick person's blood or body fluids (urine, saliva, feces, vomit, and semen).
- Objects (such as needles) that have been contaminated with infected body fluids
- Infected animals

#### WHEN TO CALL

- At the first sign of illness you should contact your county health department.
- Please call the health department if you plan on traveling to another area (country, state, or county) during the 21 day period.

WHO TO CALL	
Health department:	
Contact:	Telephone number:

### WHERE TO GO IF SICK

Your health department will make arrangements with a local hospital for your arrival. DO NOT arrive at a hospital without first contacting your health department. It is important to ask where and with whom you should meet at the hospital.

### HOW TO GET TO THE HOSPITAL

You should arrive at the hospital by private vehicle or ambulance. If you are going by ambulance, it is important that you tell paramedics or emergency medical technicians that you are being monitored by the health department for symptoms of Ebola disease or show them your CARE card.

**DO NOT take public transportation** (for example, subway, taxi, train, bus, etc.).

### WHAT YOU SHOULD TAKE WITH YOU

A person who does not have any symptoms should pack for you: personal identification (for adults), healthcare insurance card, medication, and one change of clothing.